



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
J. H. SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1858.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, presented to the Legislature on the 9th inst., by Mr. Barbour, of Culpeper, says, in its conclusion, that "the whole outstanding debt of this state amounts, in round numbers, to twenty-seven millions of dollars. The state owns bonds and stocks, to the amount of thirty millions. The taxable property of the state, at its assessed valuation, amounts to nearly six hundred millions of dollars. Our annual revenue under existing laws is sufficient to defray the current expenses of the government, to pay the annual interest on our existing debt, and a sinking fund sufficient to redeem the principal within thirty-four years, and after the close of the next fiscal year, will leave an annual surplus of one million of dollars."

"The amount of revenue derived from the new tax law realizes the expectations entertained at the time of its enactment. It went into operation in the year 1857, but operated for that year upon the old assessment of real estate. The tax upon the new assessment of real estate is realized for the first time in the year 1857-58. Within the three fiscal years 1856-57, 1857-58 and 1858-59, as estimated by your committee, the annual revenues not only support the current expenses of the government, but completely extinguish a floating debt of \$1,516,947 and supplies for the redemption of the funded public debt, as required by the constitution, the sum of \$1,019,682. The whole amount of floating and funded debt paid out of the current revenues between the 1st of October 1856 and the 1st of October 1857, will be \$2,536,629. The annual revenues have not only been equal to this heavy incumbrance, but will leave, as your committee expect, an annual surplus on the 1st of October 1859, of more than \$500,000. The annual surplus for succeeding years, if the charges upon the annual revenues are not increased, will exceed one million of dollars."

A report was made by the Minority of the Committee on Finance, in which the whole subject of the resources and liabilities of the state is discussed. This minority report proposes a repeal of the present tax on licenses to merchants; and a provision by law that corporations shall not tax state bonds, &c. The minority say:

"In addition to the debt proper due from the commonwealth, and mentioned above, she has guaranteed, and is bound to pay, the bonds of cities, railroads and canal companies which amount to the sum of \$3,938,500. The commonwealth has heretofore paid the interest to the holders of that portion of these bonds guaranteed for the James River and Kanawha company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and must probably pay it in the future, and the principal too. They amount to \$2,760,000."

"A large portion of the unpaid state subscriptions to organized companies for, and appropriations to, works of internal improvement, the whole amounting to the sum of \$8,737,026 93, may be converted into actual outstanding debt of the commonwealth, and added to the \$2,773,880 45, the present outstanding debt, when the demands of the companies or works require it, and six per cent. bonds can be sold at par, or are by law allowed to be sold under par value, or when state stock is directed to be issued to these companies."

"As the deficiency of the revenue of 1857, 1858, to meet all demands on the treasury during that year will be about \$862,960 66, the power to issue more notes must be enlarged from \$400,000 to the amount of the probable deficiency, or there must be super-added to the power to issue \$400,000 of treasury notes, the power on the part of the auditor of public accounts or treasurer, to borrow money temporarily under the control of the governor."

"The power to borrow upon treasury notes or otherwise, will have to be conferred upon some of the officers of government, for the year 1858, 1859, to the extent, say of \$270,000."

"It would seem, from the state of the treasury, if the estimates for the years 1857-58, and 1858-59, approximate correctness, that the treasury will be in a good condition on the 1st day of October, 1860; that the current wants and the demands of the past will all be supplied, and met. Although the calendar years 1858 and 1859 may not be as prosperous as those of 1856 and 1857, and although the present tax bill may be felt to be in the future more oppressive than it has been in the past, yet your committee does not recommend a reduction of the rates of taxation."

A bill has been reported in the Senate of Maryland, concerning the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, providing that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company may issue bonds to the amount of \$500,000 to pay for the improvement and completion of the Canal, and also bonds to the amount of all the debts now due by the company, and waiving the right of Maryland to any and all the claims she now holds against the Canal in favor of the holders of the bonds to be issued under authority of this act—with other provisions in relation to the matter. A copy of the bill, in full, can be seen at this office.

The Culpeper Observer informs us that the first anniversary of the Culpeper Military Institute was duly celebrated—that the examination reflected great credit upon the Principal and his assistants—and that the parade and drill of the Cadets were excellent. Rev. Mr. Cole delivered an address upon the occasion. At night there was a military ball. We are glad to hear such a favorable account of the excellent institution named—and trust it will go on prospering and to prosper.

Neither House of Congress was in session last Saturday.

There is a great contrariety of assertion as to whether Gen. Calhoun will or will not give the Legislature of Kansas to the Free State men. On the one hand, it is said to be a settled matter that the Free State party of Kansas are to have the State Legislature and State officers under the election of the 4th of January. Whatever doubt General Calhoun had as to the returns upon which that depended, it has been dispelled, and he will give the certificates of election to the Free State candidates. By other authorities it is asserted that the above statement was a trick, and that Gen. Calhoun now flatly repudiates his pledges to reject the false returns and give certificates to the Free State majority of the elect to the Leocompton Legislature.

Considerable indignation is said to be expressed by Anti-Leocompton members of Congress at the formation of the Special Committee on the Kansas question, by the Speaker. The placing upon that Committee of a majority of those who voted against the resolution creating the Committee is asserted to be both a violation of parliamentary rule and courtesy. The Speaker defended himself by asserting that the President's Message is a point at issue, and that therefore the Administration is entitled to a majority on the Committee. The Anti-Leocompton members at first resolved not to serve, but have subsequently concluded to await the development of the intentions and disposition of the majority of the Committee.

Considerable discussion took place in the House of Representatives, on Friday, upon a resolution offered by Mr. Hoard of New York, which he claimed as a privileged question, and the object of which was to inquire, through a select committee, whether any influence had been attempted by any officer of the Executive department, by way of promise of office or patronage, or of withholding the same, upon any member of Congress with a view to control his vote upon any pending public measure or question involving party fidelity. The House finally decided, by a vote of 88 to 108, that it was not a question of privilege, or a privileged question, and therefore the resolution was not entertained.

Capt. William V. Taylor, of the United States navy, who died in Newport, last week, had passed thirty years and ten, and had through his long life sustained a high character as a brave, able and indefatigable officer, and a virtuous and esteemed citizen. He was conspicuous in the battle of Lake Erie, in which he navigated the Lawrence, Perry's flagship into and during the action. He saw during his career a great amount of service never shrinking from any order of duty. His last cruise was in command of the Ohio seventy-four, on a cruise to the Pacific. Since that time the infirmities of age have gradually overcome him. He was honorably retired by the naval board on full pay.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the "Southern Matron" by a distinguished physician in Philadelphia, after hearing Mr. Everett's oration on the 4th of February: "If you and Mr. Washington will have patience, Mr. Everett will alone purchase Vermont. Reports say he has now \$26,000 besides what Philadelphia has given and will give him.—We all heard him on Thursday evening at the opera house, before three thousand persons.—All heard—all were pleased. Not one half of those who wished to hear, could get tickets. He repeats it again, it is believed, next Friday. Certainly he is a wonderful man."

A requisition was received by the Mayor of New York, last week, from Governor King, upon the Governor of Virginia, for the delivery of Mason Thomas, who stands indicted for kidnapping George Andrews, a New York negro, and selling or attempting to sell him in Richmond, Virginia. This case has led to a very friendly and interesting correspondence between the Mayor of New York and the Mayor of Richmond, and is believed, next Friday, to divert attention from himself.

Mr. Harris of Illinois, having asserted in his letter to the late Anti-Leocompton constitution meeting in Philadelphia, that "there are not a half dozen members of Congress from the North who would go for the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution, were it not that the President desires them to do so," the Union says, that "if Mr. Harris will make charges like this, he must not be surprised if some ever suspicious people should conclude that he had raised the cry of 'Stop thief!' to divert attention from himself."

By the correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune we learn that the five principal articles of a treaty said to have been signed by the United States Government and Senor Yrissari, Nicaraguan Minister, have given almost universal satisfaction to both natives and foreigners in Nicaragua. In fact, they caused more satisfaction among the native population than the taking of Walker and his men at Punta Arenas.

The Commissioners of Emigration at New York have under consideration the subject of the alleged shipment of criminals and paupers as emigrants to this country by European Governments. The Commissioners have, also, prepared a memorial to Congress, asking the enactment of a law to punish captains and officers of vessels engaged in the passenger business, for ill-treatment and abuse of female passengers.

The February Term of the County Court for Fairfax county will commence to-day.—The Court will be constituted as follows:—J. C. Gunnell, Presiding Justice; Daniel Kinchloe, Francis C. Davis, and John T. Burke, Associates.

The Union says that the "long and the short" of Gov. Wise's letter is, that "Governor Wise will accept a constitution for Kansas without submitting it to the people of Kansas, provided it suits him to do so; if not, not."

The Union says that Kansas will be admitted and the black republicans deprived thereby of pretty much all their political stock-in-trade.

The days for holding the County and Quarterly Terms of the Courts for Stafford, are about to be changed from the 21 Monday to the 3d Wednesday of each month.

Gen. Comanoff, ex-President of Mexico, who has arrived at New Orleans, is accompanied by his two daughters, and will it is stated, come North in a few days.

We are pleased to learn from the Rockingham Register that the town of Harrisburg, continues to grow and prosper.

The Union says that Senator Jeff. Davis's strictures upon its article on the Army bill, delivered in the Senate on Thursday last, were hasty and uncalculated—and his intimation that it originated in a source inimical to himself wholly gratuitous and mistaken.

Mr. Joseph H. Sherrard has been re-elected Mayor of Winchester.

We indebted to the Delegate from this county for interesting public documents.

Telegraphic Despatches.
New York, February 12.—The anti-Leocompton meeting was not held here to-night, as announced, the use of the Academy being refused. Much indignation was expressed. Gov. Stanton made a few remarks outside, but his voice was inadequate to address a gathering in the open air, he said it a hall could be procured he would be happy to address them. The crowd and band of music then followed him to the New York Hotel, where he was again called out, and made a few remarks.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 11.—Mr. William Miles, the young fireman who was shot by a student on Tuesday night, expired at half-past two o'clock this morning. The legal investigation is going on, but the testimony is suppressed for the present. The whole affair creates much feeling, yet no general outbreak is now apprehended.

New Orleans, February 12.—The steamer Empire City, from California, with dates to the 20th ult., has arrived. The steamer Star of the West left Aspinwall on the 31 instant for New York, with \$1,300,000 in specie.

The steamer Wash was to leave Panama on the 11th for New York.

Pittsburg, Feb. 12.—Henry Eife and Charlotte Jones, the M'Keppert murderers, were hung to-day, at 2 o'clock. Both delivered addresses, in which they acknowledged the justice of the sentence and pronounced Stewart innocent. His execution is fixed for two weeks hence.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—The Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, bishop of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, is said to be in a critical condition at Greensburg, in this State, from an attack of apoplexy on Wednesday last.

Toronto, C. W., Feb. 11.—William McKay, a tavern keeper at Bradford, near this city, shot a constable named Taylor, who was attempting to arrest him last night for forgery. McKay escaped.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—The river at this city is rapidly falling, and is full of very heavy ice. Navigation has been suspended above. Weather now clear. Thermometer 25.

Detroit, Feb. 11.—Robinson's liquor store, in this city, was entered last night by burglars, and nearly \$6,000 in money and railroad bonds were stolen from the premises.

Albany, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced to-day in the Legislature to incorporate the Central American Industrial Emigration Society, with a capital of \$300,000.

New York, Feb. 12.—The Atlantic's mails for Liverpool go out in the steamer Edinburgh, to-morrow.

From Washington City.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11th, 1858.—After all the noise and excitement about the vote in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, by which the President's Kansas message with the Leocompton Constitution was referred to a special committee, in opposition to the wishes of the Administration party, it is now readily admitted on all sides that the Administration will triumph, and that Kansas will be admitted under the State Constitution as now presented. The subject was withheld from the territorial committee by a vote of 114 to 113—showing a defeat of the Leocomptonites by a single vote—with a reserved strength of five votes for Kansas not yet been polled. Even if this reserved strength could not be brought to bear upon the final issue, when reported back from the special committee, there is no doubt but the influence of the federal Administration is sufficient to change a vote where the adverse majority is small. The special committee which will be announced to-day by the Speaker, will embrace a majority of friends to the Leocompton Constitution, under the universal rule of parliamentary law, which requires special committees to be favorable to the subject matter referred. This committee will report at an early day, and recommend the admission of the State.

Under this recommendation there will be afforded a fine opportunity to such of "bolters" as desire to do so, to announce their party allegiance. The result of this morning is, that the Union is a general "wheeling into line," and, should this prove to be true, the Democratic party will remain intact and preserve its nationality.

After the Kansas subject is disposed of we may expect some general legislation, but not before. Even the committees have nearly ceased to meet and labor, so absorbed have been the members in the Leocompton dispute.

In the Gallery.
The House has lately passed a resolution cutting off from the privilege of the floor all persons except Justices of the Supreme Court, Governors of the States, officers of the House, etc. Yesterday, while the House was in session, a tall, stout, gray-haired old man, dressed in very plain clothes, approached the principal entrance of the hall, and evidently not aware of the new arrangement, attempted to enter. He was stopped by the door-keeper, who inquired if he was a Chief Justice or a Governor. "No, sir," was the answer, "but I am a member of Congress, and officers of the army who have received the thanks of Congress are entitled to the privilege of the floor." "Are you an officer of the army?" asked the door-keeper, looking with some doubt at the stalwart old man. "I am, sir; my name is Scott—Winfield Scott, of the United States Army." The manner of the door-keeper underwent an instantaneous change, as he very politely informed the General of the repeal of the resolution which gave him a right to the floor. "But," said he, "pass in General; I will take the responsibility myself." "No, sir," was the answer, "I do not wish to violate any rule, sir; I will go to the gallery." And the brave old man, whose name is synonymous with the military glory of the United States, climbed the long range of the stairs and took his seat in the crowded gallery, alone and unnoticed.—Wash. Cor. of the Cin. Enq.

Zodiacal Light.

I wish to draw attention to the beautiful exhibition of the zodiacal light, now to be seen in the evening sky. They will continue from this time on in the evening till about the close of March.

As soon as the night has fairly set in (at present about 7 o'clock) this light may be seen in the shape of a sharp pyramid, passing upward and from near the western horizon up towards the Pleiades, beyond which it is lost in the Milky Way. On the eastern side of the Milky Way it can again be traced, especially between Pleiades and Regulus; but in this latter case it is very faint, being like a thin white gauze along the sky, and can be detected only by a careful comparison of that portion of the heavens with the portions on either side. In the west it is a beautiful yellow light, looking as if the sun were about to rise there. G. J. ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 11, 1858.

From the National Intelligencer.

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Way of the Transgressor.
A young white man of this place received on Friday last thirty lashes for stealing a store belonging to one of our citizens, from the market-house—the punishment ordered by two Justices before whom he was tried for the offense. He is a married man, and we withhold his name on account of his wife and friends. We mention the fact, as a warning to others who may be disposed to appropriate their neighbors' goods to their own use. He did not take the store to market, but he was given a warning by it. G. J. ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 11, 1858.

Trade With France.—Letter from Jno. Y. Mason.

PARIS, December 7th, 1857.—My Dear Colleague:—I wrote you some months since on a point very interesting to the water line, which you know I regard as not only practicable, but as a sine qua non to the complete success of Virginia in her noble enterprise to develop her own rich resources, and in the competition for the rich volume of trade produced in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. But I received no acknowledgment, which left me uncertain whether you had received it, until Mr. Billard Preston informed me that you had furnished him a copy of my letter. I thank you for paying it such a compliment. Dear old Virginia! Every day's absence increases my affection; and in the midst of the mighty changes which are going on in the world, I constantly think of the world which awaits her grand system of improvement. Lying broadside on the Atlantic, with her line of aerial transportation stretching from the sea back to the greatest producing valley in the world, I have always felt that her system was incomplete unless these lines were vitally extended to Europe, the great purchaser and consumer of our products, and whose trade in turn supplies almost all our wants. I therefore hailed, with the liveliest pleasure and enthusiasm, the arrival of Mr. Preston here, in the execution of the honorable mission which he has undertaken in my power. But I must say candidly, that with his thorough knowledge of the subject, and the signal ability and address which he has brought to his negotiation, but little aid was required.

He did right, in my judgment, to leave England, where the existing lines and managements of business left him but little hope of a successful result, except at a price which we could not pay. He came to France at an auspicious moment; for the government was about to establish three transatlantic lines of steamers with large and liberal subsidies.

By one of those accidents, which sometimes exert such potent influence on human affairs as to justify the belief in a special Providence, Mr. Preston was placed in communication with the Orleans Railroad Company. Mr. Preston and I visited Nantes and St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire. At the latter point, the French government is constructing the most magnificent artificial harbor in the world. Opening to the ocean, a ship sailing between that point and Chesapeake Bay, avoids the channel, and will find her route shorter by a considerable time, than between Havre and the same point. On our return to Nantes, Mr. Preston was called on by the Chief Engineer and a Director of the Orleans Company, and an explanation was given of the plan, and a negotiation was commenced, which, I think, is about to result in a complete success, if his constituents approve the basis of agreement. I will leave him to make known the terms of the proposition. I content myself with saying, that he has done me the honor to confer with me at every stage of the negotiation—that he has conducted it with most honorable candor and with consummate ability.

I will add, that the Orleans company has a large capital, is the best managed company in France, and owns a net work of railroads which cover one-third of the Empire, and connecting Paris with the sea, and connecting France with Switzerland, Italy and Germany. I think our friends will be gratified, that his arrangement will, if adopted, secure at such a trifling cost, now and for the future, such inestimable advantages for us and our lines of improvement. I congratulate myself that no occasion has arisen for an application to the Imperial Government.

Mr. Preston's success under the appalling disadvantages which have been placed in his way by the condition of moribund affairs, and the commercial disasters, which have taken place so much to break up the old channels of trade with the United States, are positively advantageous to this new enterprise. If the arrangement shall be consummated, the completion of the water line to the Ohio, cannot be long postponed. At such a result, no one will rejoice more than your faithful friend, J. Y. MASON.

Col. THOS. H. ELLIS, &c., Richmond.

Banking Capital.
The Banks Magazine for February, furnishes a table of the places in this country having more than one million of dollars in bank capital. The following list comprises all of this character:

Name of place.	No. of Banks.	Capital of Banks.
Portland, Maine	7	\$2,075,000
Boston, Massachusetts	36	\$1,750,000
Fall River, "	4	1,250,000
Lowell, "	6	1,450,000
New Bedford, "	4	2,400,000
Salem, "	7	1,850,000
Springfield, "	6	1,400,000
Worcester, "	6	1,400,000
Providence, Rhode Island	28	14,541,000
Bridgewater, Connecticut	5	1,165,000
Hartford, "	10	6,400,000
New Haven, "	8	3,751,000
Norwich, "	6	1,770,000
New York City	66	66,000,000
Albany, New York	11	\$2,750,000
Brooklyn, "	9	2,750,000
Williamsburg, "	9	2,645,000
Buffalo, "	4	1,066,000
Oswego, "	4	2,587,000
Rochester, "	10	1,000,000
Syracuse, "	11	3,120,000
Troy, "	4	1,320,000
Utica, "	4	1,320,000
Newark, New Jersey	4	1,580,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	18	1,300,000
Pittsburg, "	5	950,000
Wilmington, Delaware	5	1,040,000
Baltimore, Maryland	15	11,100,000
Lynchburg, Virginia	4	1,000,000
Petersburg, "	3	1,187,000
Richmond, "	3	2,410,000
Wilmington, North Carolina	4	1,278,000
Charlotte, South Carolina	4	1,590,000
Columbia, "	3	1,300,000
Savannah, Georgia	8	4,080,000
Mobile, Alabama	2	2,000,000
Louisville, Kentucky	7	4,260,000
Lexington, "	2	1,480,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	12	16,567,000
St. Louis, Missouri	7	2,300,000
Nashville, Tennessee	7	5,050,000
Memphis, Wisconsin	8	1,850,000

No other place within the United States has an aggregate bank capital of \$1,000,000 or more. Those approaching are Detroit, \$950,000; Bangor, \$925,000; Taunton, Mass., \$950,000; Newburg, \$800,000; Alexandria, Va., \$947,000; Norfolk, \$890,000; Mayville, Ky., \$850,000.

The most extraordinary feature of the banking operations of this Union is the extremely limited bank capital of a few places doing a very large business, viz.—Cincinnati, one bank only, capital \$5,000,000; Cleveland, \$550,000; Chicago, three banks, \$2,550,000; Indianapolis, \$200,000.

Way of the Transgressor.
A young white man of this place received on Friday last thirty lashes for stealing a store belonging to one of our citizens, from the market-house—the punishment ordered by two Justices before whom he was tried for the offense. He is a married man, and we withhold his name on account of his wife and friends. We mention the fact, as a warning to others who may be disposed to appropriate their neighbors' goods to their own use. He did not take the store to market, but he was given a warning by it. G. J. ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 11, 1858.

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The Manassas Gap Railroad.

What will the Legislature do for the Manassas Gap Railroad? The people of our county feel a deep interest in the question. Our people made a conditional subscription of \$50,000 to extend the Central R.R. to the base of the Blue Ridge at Powers Gap, and located themselves there for \$100,000 certain from that point to Harrisburg. We were disappointed in that, and whether Richmond and the Central R.R. company have failed better by going farther south, is not our purpose to discuss. Our next best chance for a Railroad was to Alexandria. Our county, in good faith, subscribed \$150,000 to that scheme, and our citizens subscribed \$50,000. The road is now at Woodstock, and about \$300,000 worth of work done on it, so that that point, besides the amount of money paid for land damages and engineering—thirteen miles of road are ready for the rails, and the crosses are provided. Shall this work stop, and our people, who have subscribed more liberally than any county in the State, lose their money? Will not an enlightened policy of internal improvement urge our Legislature to finish what they have begun? Shall we go backward or forward? That is the question. The Senate Committee thinks the State can vote two and a half millions to work on that road, and we concur in that report. We learn, also, that the committee of finance in the House will make a report in accordance with that of the Senate. We, therefore, urge upon our members to exert themselves in behalf of their constituents and to pursue a sagacious policy. We are willing to help all works of merit. We wish to have old Virginia's resources developed as fast as it can be done consistently with her credit. But we have one way to say to our eastern friends. They talk of our road being the way to Baltimore. Our eastern friends are considered, and justly so, highly intelligent; but we will here venture the assertion, and challenge any contradiction, that the east does more for Baltimore than the west does for Alexandria, Richmond, and Georgetown. Our cattle to the eastern cities generally. Our merchants here buy more in Richmond, Philadelphia, and New York than they do in Baltimore. But our eastern friends still say we want to build up Baltimore. Now the truth is, we want to build up ourselves, and if, in so doing, we help others, why are we agreed to it. People like to trade where it can be done to the best advantage. All our bacon, lard, and grass-seeds go east of the Blue Ridge, and our wheat would go to Richmond if it could be got there; but when you talk of a connection between this point and Staunton, some eastern man will ring out, you want to go to Baltimore. The eastern people themselves look north for almost every thing, even for horse-hair. Many hundreds of our horses have been taken from the mountains to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and trained up and sold for northern horses. The name is it adds to their value at once, and yet they grate to us about the north. Our people want to get their produce to market as cheap as possible, and we allow our eastern friends the same privilege.

The wheat annually shipped from the James R. plantation, and other rivers to the north, would save us a large amount in the course of one year, to say nothing of tobacco, flour, &c. They away with this east about trading north when the eastern section of the State has been engaged for years in building up the north. Finish our own roads and let us have a line of steamers from Norfolk to Europe and do our own importations. The people of this section will stand by their brethren in all parts of the State in developing the resources of the State and establishing a direct trade to the north. Our works when completed will justify it, but let it be in the hands of our people, we shall be where we have been for years, tributary to the north.—Rockingham Register.

The Murder in Stafford County.

Jesse Crockett, the free negro who was arrested for the murder of a Christmas morning, in Stafford county, was taken to the court at next term of the Superior Court. The testimony against him is reported as being strong, it being proved that he had in his possession several shot bags filled with silver, and a roll of notes, the day after the murder, and further, that he impudently and white man, since his arrest, to prove an alibi. Crockett, we understand, implicated a white man named Anderson, but the Court discharged Anderson on a technicality.

We hear that Crockett says he arrived at Aquia during the night of the murder, and approaching Griffin's house was seized by a white man who threatened him with instant death if he made any noise.—Afterwards they were joined by another white man, when it was agreed that Crockett should be admitted as a party to the spoils—that he was to take all the money to Falmouth and remain with it there until he was called on—that he did not know the white men at the time, but that afterwards he was told by Anderson, that the money was taken to a place on the other side of Falmouth, where a division took place.—Rockingham Herald.

The Ohio Contested Election Case.

During the discussion of this case a few days ago, wherein Mr. Vallandigham contrasted the right of Lewis D. Campbell to seat, some very curious political exposures were made. V. is a Democrat, and C. a Black Republican, according to present classifications. Mr. Gilmer, (Amey, of N. C.) made a strong speech in favor of the right of Campbell, and in doing so, he stated that the first trial of the late Ohio Legislature of which Mr. V. was a member, where that gentleman had voted to allow free negroes to testify against white men.—This was rather astounding to some Democrats, but Mr. Stephens, of Ga., having taken him under his wing, the whole matter was passed over. A few moments before Mr. Gilmer closed, however, he read an extract from another speech of V.'s, wherein that gentleman had accused Campbell for moving that Mr. Orr, of S. C., be made temporary chairman in 1857. N. was filled with indignation at this statement, Campbell of being too intimate with such Southern leaders, as Brooks, K. R., Toombs, and Stephens.—Rockingham Herald.

Rather Frightened.

A day or two ago, a gentleman from the South took quarters at one of our principal hotels, and on retiring put \$5,000 between the feather bed and mattress. Whether he was in an obnoxious state, or otherwise, we cannot say, but the next morning he examined the right end, and became convinced he had been robbed. His next move was to inform the landlord and summon a police officer to investigate the matter. It was judged best, however, before proceeding to extremes, to again search the premises, when he, between the beds "saw as a bag in a rug," lay the identical "pile," which the owner generously reduced "ten" for the trouble it had given others. Moral: A word in the "night-cap" after retiring.—Wash. States.

Among the Students of the University.

We notice the names of J. B. French, R. H. Hoar, J. B. Leary, T. G. Gordon, Pollock, Thomas Smith, P. S. Smith, and Lillian Tyler, from our country—quite a respectable delegation from our country. We hope to see each and every one of them in high places on the "programme" of proceedings for commencement day.—Warrington Flag.

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The Resources and the Internal Improvements of Va.

Virginia owes an aggregate debt of about twenty